

THE DAILY CLARION

BY POWER & BARKSDALE.
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OF THE CITY AND STATE.

E. BARKSDALE, Editor.

Thursday, March 26, 1868

We have great respect for our correspondent "Truth," and for the motives which prompt him. We know that he is sincere in the utterance of his opinions, but we must say that to our mind there is more of invective than of reason in his communication. All the objections which he urges against positive and energetic action in every part of the field of combat, in order to protect our civil and political institutions from subversion, are anticipated, and conclusively answered, in the able paper of Gen. George.

The question resolves itself into this, how can we most certainly bring out our whole strength in the struggle upon which we are about entering for the preservation of a cause, which is dearer than life to every patriot in this State? It is not a question of conferring office upon this man, or that, but of protecting the civilization of the white race from subversion by the revolutionists of the negro equality school; the establishment of negro rule in this commonwealth, and of a negro balance of power in the federal government. The line of action that will most certainly vitalize the elements of opposition to this iniquitous scheme, is the one which most deserves the support of our people—There is no temptation to any man to betray his cause, when in the moment of voting against the mongrel constitution, he deposits his ballot for the present incumbents, who under our constitution and laws are entitled to the offices they fill until their successors are qualified. If they be not of conservative faith, and are not worthy and competent, nothing will be lost, by setting them aside and voting for good men to fill their places, in the event the government of the Radicals is forced upon us. The fact must be borne in mind, that the object in nominating candidates will be not so much to secure the offices for our own citizens, as to prevent their being filled by incompetent negroes or by Radical emissaries.

It is idle to say that to vote for the officers involves any admission of the justice or legality of the proposed constitution. The act would simply signify our admission of nothing and our resistance of everything that savors of negro rule.

It is really proposed by some insane Radicals to incorporate the iron-clad oath into the constitution which they are pretending to make for the Southern people. We would refer these proscriptionists to the telegram of Gen. Meade, dated January 12th, protesting against the passage of a bill, which was then pending in Congress, directing Military Commanders to fill offices with none but those qualified to take the test oath, and that its execution would be entirely impracticable.

If there are any Pennsylvania negroes in the military Convention of Mississippi, in proof of the hypocrisy of the Northern Radicals in their professions of a desire to elevate their race to a position of political equality with the whites, we would remind them that a proposition was, a few days ago, before the State Senate of Pennsylvania to amend the Constitution of that Commonwealth so as to allow negroes to vote. It was voted down. Only fourteen Senators voted for it, while sixty-four voted against it. The Senate is a Radical body.

The Radical papers herald the result in New Hampshire as an evidence of the popularity of General Grant. How so? Harriman last year, without Grant, received over three thousand majority; this year, with Grant, his majority, on a largely increased vote, is reduced to about twenty-four hundred.

The Democracy have gained sixty towns in thirteen counties, where local elections have been held this spring in New York. The great Empire State will probably give 75,000 Democratic majority next fall.

An Indiana radical proposes to colonize the blacks in Indiana, in the South. They are not wanted there. They are very much beloved by their "best friends," but their company is not desired.

It is reported from Washington that at one of the most brilliant receptions of the winter, at the house of Senator Sprague, Mrs. Sprague astonished the party by declaring that her sympathies were with the Democratic party. She said that her husband and her father, Chief Justice Chase, went for the Republican party, but she went for the Constitution. This would have less significance but for the relations she holds to influential parties.

We have only to say to the gallant friends of Jackson, that their friends in this city are preparing to give them a cordial welcome on the occasion of their visit. If our "boys" do not send their Capital friends home surfeited with kindness, courtesy and hospitality, there is no use in trying. The most ample preparations are being made, and from the character of the young gentlemen having the affair in charge, we anticipate a complete success.—Vicksburg Times.

Hon. Augustus Reese, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia, accepts. He is an old-line Whig.

Policy and Principle.

No line of policy should be tolerated by a free people, which sacrifices principle to expediency. Aside from the moral and political humiliation consequent thereto, the precedent is a bad one for further compromise and degradation; and the result is usually an ignominious failure to effect like objects intended to be accomplished thereby.

These views are suggested by a very able editorial in the "Daily Clarion" of the 16th inst., advocating the policy of voting for State and Federal offices at the same time the Convention Constitution is submitted for ratification or rejection. Believing this "policy" to be suicidal and ruinous, the following reasons are set forth for the opinion:

I. It would corrupt the people. The very fact of Conservative candidates being in the field for office, under a constitution which is offered for ratification, will have a tendency to produce acquiescence in measures which would otherwise be contemptuously rejected. It would also weaken the general opposition—divide strength which would otherwise be consolidated—and give color to the statement that we are so anxious for office that we are willing to sacrifice principle to obtain it, and to crawl upon the platform of negro suffrage and negro social equality for the sake of it. It would degenerate the campaign from a grand indignation protest, to a low, grovelling, partisan struggle.

II. It would stultify the State. Nothing is so mean as subterfuge. An open palpable lie is more honorable. To vote against ratification, and in the same breath vote for candidates for office, is a contradiction in terms, and is nothing more nor less than an evasive lie. It is to repudiate and at the same time claim the benefit of the thing repudiated. It is to do and crouch in the same movement. It is the combination of the freeman with the self-latter preponderating. Such trickery would deserve, what it would probably get, viz: that the self would be judged by his latest vote to be a traitor.

III. It would be unavailing; besides, there is nothing to be gained by such servility. Even Judas and Grant had rewards for their treachery, but were it not for the fact that the same vote that would elect Conservative candidates would defeat ratification, and would defeat the election of the nominees of either party. So that if the Radical abolition can be defeated at all it can be done on high grounds, and without going over to the enemy. And if it cannot be defeated then Conservative candidates cannot be elected under it.

IV. We have been making history for seven years. Shall we put a leaf in now that will make us infamous?

TRAVELLER'S BAGGAGE.—What constitutes a traveller's baggage, is a question which comes up almost every day, and yet seems to be as far from being settled as ever. In a case tried before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, at New Haven, the plaintiff sought to recover of an express company the value of the contents of a trunk, intrusted by him to them, among which were included five manuscript books. The company resisted payment for these articles, contending that they were not baggage; but on its being shown that the plaintiff was a college student, and required the books for his personal use, the judge held that they were baggage and must be paid for.

HOME TRUTHS AND GOOD ADVICE.—A traveling correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from New Iberia, says:

I heard a shrewd darkey haranguing a company of his fellows the other day and giving them a lesson which many failed to learn. He said: "You talk about freedom! You don't know what being free means. You are all slaves; slaves to hunger, slaves to whisky, slaves to laziness, slaves to stealing, and by and by you'll be slaves to a penitentiary. Before de war you hadn't but one master, now you got twenty. Go to work, get some corn in your crib, and sow and some pigs in your pen, and keep sober and den you'll be free."

John Lee, of Vernon, Vt., died recently at the great age of 97 years. His wife, to whom he had been married for seventy years, survives him in her ninety-first, and was able to attend his remains to the grave.

In Searcy, Arkansas, a pair of twin girls were born a few days ago, each having twenty fingers. The papers out there are sympathizing in advance with the poor husbands doomed to predestined scratched faces with double the ordinary allowance of finger nails.

Judge E. Starns, a distinguished jurist and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was killed Friday, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his son.

The Christians of Europe are about to send twenty tons of tracts to Chicago. They had better send some agents along to read them and keep them out of the paper mills.

Two converts to the Presbyterian Church, who chose that mode of baptism, were immersed in the Ohio on Thursday evening by Rev. Mr. Hovey, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of New Albany.

When Bishop Leighton was one day lost in meditation in his own sequestered walk in Dunlun, a widow came up to him and said that it was ordered that he should marry her, for she had dreamed three times that she was married to him. The bishop answered, very well—whenever he should dream three that he was married to her he would let her know, and then the union would take place.

The ladies of Memphis will again observe the 26th day of April by strewing flowers upon the graves of the Confederate dead. They propose to make the day one of unusual interest. Hon. Langdon C. Haynes and Col. Moses White have been selected as the speakers for the occasion.

We have only to say to the gallant friends of Jackson, that their friends in this city are preparing to give them a cordial welcome on the occasion of their visit. If our "boys" do not send their Capital friends home surfeited with kindness, courtesy and hospitality, there is no use in trying. The most ample preparations are being made, and from the character of the young gentlemen having the affair in charge, we anticipate a complete success.—Vicksburg Times.

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The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—About fifty German immigrants of both sexes, brought to Baltimore by the new Bremen line, passed here for new homes in Virginia. They are to be followed by ten thousand, who will seek homes in the South.

The Canadian Government will apply through England for damages, including loss of life caused by Fenian raids. This movement complicates the Alabama claims.

Stewart introduced a bill creating a provisional government for Alabama. It was declared that the Montgomery constitution, on the 1st of May, provides for the convening of the Legislature and re-submission of the constitution, which a majority of votes shall ratify. The Legislature is required to ratify the 14th article; the district commander to furnish all aid necessary to enforce this act.

The House amendment to the tax bill is very stringent in the penalties for illicit distilleries. It makes sales below tax price prima facie evidence of fraud and directs prompt proceedings, including suspension of revenue officers.

Veto. The reasons which lead the President to approve the first section, compels his approval of the second. The first section protects right of property from erroneous decisions by inferior tribunals, and provides uniformity by appeals to Supreme Court. The second section removes the protection heretofore enjoyed in questions involving liberty and life. He cannot assent to a measure which proposes to deprive any persons restrained of his or her liberty, in violation of the Constitution, or any treaty or law of the United States from the right of appeal to the highest Judicial authority known to our Government, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is one of the declared objects of the federal Constitution. He objects strongly to retroactive features of the second section, maintaining its inharmoniousness with the spirit of the Constitution, and the spirit of the Supreme Court as combining wisdom and impartiality to a greater degree than any other authority known under the Constitution. Any act which may be construed into an attempt to prevent or evade its decisions will be held, by a large portion of the people, as an admission of the unconstitutionality of the act on which its judgment may be forbidden or forestalled, and check willing acquiescence so necessary to harmony and the execution of the law.

The President apologizes for the brevity which a want of time compels. The Republican Congressional Executive Committee is in session discussing southern perplexities.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—The House passed a bill withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the ratification of the 11th article of the Constitution over the Governor's veto.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton quiet; buyers command concessions. Sales of holders, sales of 1200 bales; middlings 24@24 1/4; receipts 2400; exports 9922. Cotton 39 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton more active and firmer; sales of 4500 bales at 25c. Gold 38 3/8.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Flour firm, superfine 87 1/2@7 50, fancy 81 1/2@84 00. Winter wheat, 82 1/2@85 1/2. Corn 80@89. Oats 69@71. Mess pork 82 1/2@85 1/2; shoulders 11 1/2@12 1/2. Lard 16 1/2@16 3/4.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton closed active. Sales 1,200 bales; uplands in port 10 1/2; afloat 10 1/2; Orleans 10 1/2.

MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1868.

The Convention met at usual hour—72 delegates present.

Mr. Townsend was granted leave of absence for ten days.

The committee on Contingent Expenses, reported favorably on postage bill, amounting to \$30 50, presented by sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Ozanne offered the following, which was referred to Executive Committee:

Whereas, an ordinance passed on the 23d of January, by this Convention, for the purpose of regulating the taxes in the several counties of this State;

And whereas, the sheriffs are disregarding said ordinance, under the plea they never have been duly notified, and are collecting full assessments;

Be it resolved, that the tax-payers claim that the Convention has the same power to reduce as to levy taxes, and said ordinance is a cause of conflict between collectors and tax-payers—therefore,

Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this Convention that said ordinance should be enforced, and the sheriffs or tax collectors of each county be notified, and copies of said ordinance be furnished each of them; and that they be instructed to refund any money collected in violation of said ordinance.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution, and of the ordinance referred to, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, be immediately transmitted to the General Commanding for his approval.

Myers (colored) offered the following:

Whereas, There is a reporter employed by this Convention at a high price for the purpose of reporting the debates and other proceedings of the Convention and

Whereas, The said reporter has failed to comply with said engagement; therefore

Be it resolved, That said reporter be paid up for past services, indifferently performed, and that he be relieved from further attendance on this Convention.

Mr. Gibbs moved to amend by striking out Reporter, when it occurs, and insert official printer.

Mr. Herbert moved to refer the resolution and amendment to a special committee of three, to investigate and report.

Mr. Compton moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Hauser moved to table. Carried.

Mr. Morgan moved to amend that the committee should consider the debates as published in the Official Journal of the 23d, 24th and 25th inst.

Previous question moved and sustained.

And the amendment of Mr. Morgan was adopted.

And the motion of Mr. Herbert was adopted as amended.

Mr. Compton moved to suspend the rules, and that when the Convention adjourn it be until the usual hour to-morrow. Adopted.

The supplementary report of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted by Messrs. Alderson and Peyton, was taken up on its 2d reading.

And Mr. Parsons, of Adams, moved to amend by substituting section 1 of report No. 39.

Mr. Railback moved to substitute section 16 of No. 31.

Mr. Parsons, of Adams, moved to table.

Lost.

Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

A DECISION
Of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, of the State of Mississippi.
(Reported for the Aberdeen Examiner.)
E. M. Holliday, Adm'r Appeal from the Probate Court of H. L. Holland and Wife.) Hinds County.

Opinion of the Court delivered by Justice Elliot.

In November, 1859, a warrant of appraisal of the personal estate of H. R. Holliday deceased, was issued, which contained a direction to the appraisers to first set apart to the widow and children, one year's provision, and to the widow all the personal estate of the deceased, which was by law, exempt from execution.

The appraisers reported with the Inventory, that they had set apart for the support of the widow and children for twelve months, certain supplies particularly mentioned, or a sufficient sum of money to pay for the same, from the effects of the estate. But the report was silent as to the personal property exempt from execution.

On the return of the Inventory, no objection was made to it, and the court made an order that the same be in all things approved, confirmed and recorded. This now recites the return of the Inventory, with the allotment to the widow thereon, and that the court was satisfied that the Inventory appraisal and allotment, were properly made out and certified, and that the appraisers in all their proceedings, had conformed to the statute.

The administrator, Z. Holliday, thereupon obtained an order and sold all the personal property, not allotted to the widow by the appraisers. In April, 1866, the widow who had intermarried with H. L. Holland, jointly with her husband, filed her petition against Z. Holliday, as administrator of H. R. Holliday, alleging that she had never received anything on account of her allowance for the year's support, or on account of the exempt property, and praying a decree that the said administrator deliver her the property or pay her the value.

Before the appearance of the defendant, he died, and E. M. Holliday became his administrator. It does not appear who, if any person, became administrator de bonis non, of H. R. Holliday. The petitioners, Holland and wife then filed a petition to revive their proceeding against E. M. Holliday, as administrator of Z. Holliday, on the suggestion that the allegations of their original petition were such as to make the said Zichariah, personally responsible to them. A demurrer to this petition of revision, filed by E. M. Holliday as administrator, having been overruled, he answered the petition; and on the trial in the Probate court, it was found and decreed that the petitioner had been paid her allowance for the year's provision allowed by the appraisers, in full, and had received a part of the exempt property; and a decree was rendered for the value of the residue of the exempt property against the said E. M. Holliday, as administrator of Z. Holliday, deceased, from which decree, this appeal is prosecuted.

The error relied on, is, that the case could not be revived against the administrator of Z. Holliday, but only against the proper proposition is correct. It is not the duty of an administrator to have the year's support, or the exempt property set apart for the widow. This is made the duty of the appraisers. (Rev. Code, 469 art 172, Act Feb. 8, 1860 p 375.) The exempt property is no part of the estate subject to administration, but descends directly to the widow, (Whiteley vs. Stevenson 38 Miss. 115), and it is her province to see that the appraisers do their duty. If they fail, she may have their report referred back to them with instructions. But when the report of the appraisers has been confirmed, it concludes the rights of the parties, until reversed or set aside by due course of law, no matter how irregular or erroneous it may be. The widow cannot take what is allotted to her by the report, and institute a new proceeding for the residue of her claim. When this report of the appraisers was confirmed by the court, the administrator had a right to sell all the personal property not set apart to the widow, and he could not be liable to her individually for so doing. He has been guilty of no wrong towards her, and her failure to obtain what may have been her rights, is due, in the first place, to the omission of the appraisers to perform their duty properly, and in the second place, to her own negligence in not having their report corrected at the proper time.

The decree will be reversed, and a decree entered here dismissing the petition.

Mr. Beecher devotes a column in the Ledger to an essay on "Sneaking Boots," and shows very forcibly the annoyance to which those articles subject all nervous persons who may be within hearing.

Red Bug is the somewhat suspicious name of a town in "Egypt" Illinois, which has just started a newspaper. The paper plays shy of the title of its native place, and styles itself the Egyptian.

BECAUSE—"Yes, Mrs. Milfin," said a visitor, "dear little Emma has your features, but I think she has her father's hair." "O, now I see it is because I have papa's hair that she wears a wig!" said dear little Emma.

"Father, are you going to the race to-day?" Father brightening up—"What race, my son?" "The human race," was the astonishing response. Husband to wife—"Mary Ann, that boy will be an editor yet." Wife—"God forbid!"

Ex-Lieut. Matthew M. Maury is to have the post of Marine Instructor in Gen. Lee's College.

THE VALE OF TEARS.

BY PROF. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

PART I.

When the morning's life sheds its sunniest ray,
And the gems of affection their beauties display,
How sweet is the rapture that fills the young heart,
As the dreams of the future their pleasures impart!

How bright are the visions that dazzle the eye!
As the clouds of misfortune o'ershadow the sky—
Not a mist of depression envelopes the soul,
And the burnings of fancy the spirits control.

Then smiles of contentment encircle the brow,
And hope paints the morrow's even happier than now;
While flowers of friendship in loveliness bloom,
Though they strew the path that leads to the tomb.

But how swift the enchantments of youth fade away,
As the mists of mild autumn, in sadness decay—
And amid the bright visions, ah! soon it appears
That the pathway of life is a valley of tears!

The young heart is saddened, that joyfully dreamed,
Of the scenes of the future with happiness beamed;
Till hope, full of promise, bids all sorrow depart,
The eye is still moist with the "dews of the heart."

And the star of bright promise, that peacefully shone
Over the morning of life, with a light all its own,
Is now dimmed by the absence of all that was dear,
And the smile of affection now yields to a tear.

PART II.
But, amid the dark shadows that steal o'er the heart,
When the phantoms of fancy no raptures impart,
A light from the land where the flowers never die,
Illumines the lone path with its heavenly ray.

It shines on the heart which was saddened and drear;
It brightens the hopes that were cherished and dear;
It dispels with its beams all life's sadness and gloom,
And flowers strew the pathway that leads to the tomb.

Though the "wreck of fond joys" marks the desolate way,
The starbeam of promise presages the day,
And while through the valley of shadows we roam,
Points out to the lone pilgrim a happier home:

Points away to where flowers in beauty shall bloom,
And shed o'er the landscape their deathless perfume,
Where music already falls sweet from above—
A melody trembling with rapture and love—

To a home in the skies where the happy reside—
Where friendship and purity ever abide—
Where the heart of the lone one shall never be drear,
For sorrow and sighing and death are not there.

O, how pure are the joys of the ransomed above,
Where the smile of the Lord is the light of His love!
Ah! the thought of a home where such rapture appears,
Is a balm to the soul in this valley of tears.

IN GOD I TRUST.

BY J. C. MILLER.

There is a state unknown, unseen,
Where parted souls must be;
And but a step may lie between,
That world of souls and me.

The friend I loved has from me fled,
Who journeyed with me here,
I see no light, I hear no tread,
Still may she not be near?

I see no light, I hear no sound,
When midnight shadows are spread,
Yet angels pitch their tents around,
And guard my quiet bed.

Yet say not, who shall I me sigh,
To bring her whom I love,
For lo, the Lord is ever nigh,
The children of his love.

Canst thou forget the heart that turned
To thee in love or bliss?
And which still burns, as then it burned,
In all its faithfulness?

The lady whom I long have sought
And would, but cannot see,
And is she near? O, wondrous thought!
And she will dwell with me!

The gathering clouds of sense dispel,
That wrapp'd my soul around,
In heavenly places let me dwell,
While treading earthly ground.

ODE TO RUM.

BY WILLIAM C. BROWN.

"O thou invisible spirit of Wine! if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—devil!"
Shakespeare.

Let thy devotions extol thee,
And thy wondrous virtues sing;
But the worst of names I'll call thee,
O thou hydra-headed—Rum.

Pleasure-maker, visage-bloomer,
Health-corrupter, idler's mate;
Mischievous, breeder, vice-promoter,
Credit-spoiler, devil's bait.

Alms-house-builder, pauper-maker,
Trust-betrayer, sorrow's source;
Pocket-emptyer, Sabbath-breaker,
Conscience-stifter, guilt's resource.

Serve-embosomer, system-shatterer,
Thirst-incraser, vagrant thief;
Cough-producer, treacherous flatterer,
Mud-bedauber, spleen-reliever.

Business-hinderer, spoken-instiller,
Woe-begetter, friendship's bane;
Anger-heater, Bridewell-filler,
Debt-involuer, toper's chain.

Memory-drowner, honor-wrecker,
Judgment-warper, blue-faced quack;
Fiend-beginner, rage-bedecker,
Strife-kindler, fortune's wreck.

Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,
Blood-polluter, specious snare;
Moss-collector, man-transformer,
Bond-underer, gambler's hare.

Speech-bewrangler, headlong-bringer,
Vitalis-burner, deadly fire;
Riot-mover, free-brandisher,
Discord-kindler, misery's sire.

Snows-robber, worth-depriver,
Strength-sunderer, hideous foe;
Reason-thwarter, fraud-contriver,
Money-waster, nation's woe.

Vile-seducer, joy-dispeller,
Peace-disturber, blackguard guest;
Sloth-implanter, liver-swallower,
Brain-distracter, hateful pest.

Utterance-boggler, stench-emitter,
Strong man sprawler, fatal drop;
Turbid-lavender, body-mainer,
Wrath-inspicer, coward's prop.

Pain-inflicter, eyes-inflamer,
Heart-corrupter, folly's nurse;
Turbid-lavender, body-mainer,
Thrift-defeater, loathsome curse.

Wit-destroyer, joy-impairer,
Scandal-blower, foulmouthed scourge;
Senses-blower, youth-ensnarer,
Crime-lavender, ruin's verge.

Virtue-blower, base deceiver,
Spite-dispeller, soul's delight;
Noise-exciter, stomach-heaver,
Falsehood-spreader, scorpion's bite.

Quarrel-ploter, rage-discharger,
Giant-conqueror, wasteful sway;
Chin-carbuncle, tongue-enlarger,
Malice-vender, death's broad way.

Tempest-scatterer, wind-slasher,
Death-forerunner, hell's dimmer;
Savage-sunderer, windpipe-slasher,
Drunkard's lodging, meat and drink.

In Massachusetts, the State Supreme Court has just decided that if a married woman does a criminal act, such as selling intoxicating liquors, in her husband's absence, though by his order, the fact of her being married will be no defence.

Superior Cotton Seed.

WE are Agents for the sale of Mr. Richmond Peeler's Cotton Seed. Mr. Peeler is one of our old reliable Mississippi Planters, who has, by his own labor, procured the best seed in the South. He obtained the two first premiums for the best Cotton at the Louisiana State Fair, and sold his Cotton in New Orleans at 30 cents per pound. Samples can be seen at our office.

Price reduced from \$5 to \$3 per bushel. MANLOVE & HOBART, Cotton Factors, and Dealers in Provisions, Groceries, Etc., VICKSBURG. (mar19dwlm)

PROCLAMATION.

\$500 00 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it appears by information received by me, that on the night of the 23d of March, instant, some person unknown, attempted to assassinate William M. Feltle, on the streets of the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in the State of Mississippi, and that said assassin is still at large;

Now therefore, I, BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and delivery of the said assassin, to the Sheriff of Hinds county; and I do moreover require all officers in this State to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitive.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi, at Jackson, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, and of the sovereignty of the State, the Fifth.

By the Governor, B. G. HUMPHREYS, C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

ROBERT FITKIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
221 and 25 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.
mar24d13d

SLATER & MCCOY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
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No. 97 Common Street,
UNDER CITY HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. H. SLATER, JOHN MCCOY.
mar21

Notice to Tax-Payers.
THE Tax Payers of Hinds County will find it to their interest to call on Allen & Ligon, and supply themselves with County Warrants. Allen & Ligon have warrants of various descriptions and of all sizes. A penny saved is two-pence gained.
Feb. 30—dlm

TAPPAN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
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March 16/68m

NOTICE.
THE JACKSON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
HAYING survived the trials and troubles having had an existence of eighteen years, in the city of Jackson, is still alive, and fully prepared to furnish machinery of any description, and castings of all kinds at Northern and Eastern prices. Machinery of all kinds repaired at short notice. Iron railing for cemetery or other purposes will be furnished at Philadelphia prices; and Plow Points of all kinds and numbers will be furnished at Pittsburgh prices. All work warranted, and nothing delivered until paid for. For further particulars please address the Proprietor,
J. O. STEVENS.

WILDER'S PATENT
SALAMANDER
SALES, EXPRESS AND SPECIE
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Wm. J. Salamander Safe Company,
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Orders left at Clarion Office will be forwarded promptly.

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